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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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      FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE
      AGENCY,
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                      Plaintiff,
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                 V.
                                                11-CV-5201 (DLC)
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                                                11-CV-6188 (DLC)
                                                11-CV-6193 (DLC)
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                                                11-CV-6203 (DLC)
                                                11-CV-7010 (DLC)
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      JPMORGAN CHASE & CO., INC., et
      al.,,
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                     Defendants;
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      And other FHFA cases.
                                                Telephone Conference
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                                                New York, N.Y.
                                                July 24, 2012
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                                                3:07 p.m.
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      Before:
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                              HON. DENISE COTE,
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                                                District Judge
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                                 APPEARANCES
17
                               (Via Telephone)
18
      QUINN EMANUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN LLP
           Attorneys for Plaintiff
19
      BY: MANISHA M. SHETH, ESQ.
           CHRISTINE H. CHUNG, ESQ.
20
           JULIA GUARAGNA BESKIN, ESQ.
21
      KASOWITZ BENSON TORRES & FRIEDMAN LLP
           Attorneys for Plaintiff
22
      BY: KANCHANA WANGKEO LEUNG, ESQ.
23
      SKADDEN, ARPS, SLATE, MEAGHER & FLOM LLP
           Attorneys for Defendants UBS and SG and
24
                          affiliated entities and individuals
           SCOTT D. MUSOFF, ESQ.
      BY:
25
           JOSEPH N. SACCA, ESQ.
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ROBERT A. FUMERTON, ESQ.

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| 1 | | APPEARANCES CONTINUED (Via Telephone) |
|------------|------|--|
| 2 | SULL | IVAN & CROMWELL LLP |
| 4 | BY: | Attorneys for Defendant JP Morgan Chase and affiliated entities, and certain individuals PENNY SHANE, ESQ. |
| 5 | | SHARON L. NELLES, ESQ. JONATHAN M. SEDLAK, ESQ. |
| 6 | SULL | IVAN & CROMWELL LLP |
| 7 | BY: | Attorneys for Defendant Goldman Sachs and affiliated entities and individuals THEODORE EDELMAN, ESQ. |
| 8 | SULL | IVAN & CROMWELL LLP |
| 9 | | Attorneys for Defendant Barclays Bank and affiliated entities and individuals |
| 10 11 | BY: | JEFFREY T. SCOTT, ESQ. JOSHUA J. FRITSCH, ESQ. |
| 12 | SULL | IVAN & CROMWELL LLP Attorneys for Defendant First Horizon and Nomura Holding |
| 13 | BY: | and affiliated entities BRUCE E. CLARK, ESQ. AMANDA FLUG DAVIDOFF, ESQ. |
| 14 15 | PAUL | , WEISS, RIFKIND, WHARTON & GARRISON LLP Attorneys for Defendant Citigroup and affiliated entities |
| 16 | BY: | and individuals SUSANNA M. BUERGEL, ESQ. CAITLIN E. GRUSAUSKAS, ESQ. |
| 17 18 | CRAV | ATH, SWAINE & MOORE LLP Attorneys for Defendant Credit Suisse and affiliated |
| 19 | BY: | entities and individuals MICHAEL T. REYNOLDS, ESQ. LAUREN A. MOSKOWITZ, ESQ. |
| 20 | SIMP | SON THACHER & BARTLETT LLP Attorneys for Defendants RBS Securities; Deutsche Bank and |
| 22 | BY: | affiliated entities ALAN C. TURNER, ESQ. |
| 23 | BOIE | S SCHILLER & FLEXNER LLP Attorneys for Defendant HSBC and affiliated entities and |
| 24 | BY: | individuals ANDREW Z. MICHAELSON, ESQ. |
| <i>,</i> h | 1 | |

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| 1 | | APPEARANCES CONTINUED (Via Telephone) |
|----------|---|---|
| 2 | D 470 3 7 17 17 | - - |
| 3 | MAYE | R BROWN LLP Attorneys for Defendant HSBC and affiliated entities and individuals |
| 4 | BY: | MICHAEL O. WARE, ESQ. |
| 5 | MAYEI | R BROWN LLP Attorneys for Defendants Ally Financial and GMAC |
| 6 7 | BY: | MICHAEL O. WARE, ESQ. REGINALD R. GOEKE, ESQ. |
| 8 | KIRKLAND & ELLIS LLP Attorneys for Defendant Ally Securities | |
| 9 | BY: | DEVON M. LARGIO, ESQ. |
| 10 | WILL | IAMS & CONNOLLY, LLP Attorneys for Defendants Bank of America and Merrill Lynch and affiliated entities |
| 11 12 | BY: | EDWARD J. BENNETT, ESQ. JOHN McNICHOLS, ESQ. |
| 13 | DAVIS POLK & WARDWELL LLP Attorneys for Defendant Morgan Stanley and affiliated entities and individuals | |
| 14 15 | BY: | BRIAN S. WEINSTEIN, ESQ. NICHOLAS N. GEORGE, ESQ. |
| 16 | WEIL, | , GOTSHAL & MANGES LLP Attorneys for Defendant General Electric and affiliated entities |
| 17 | BY: | GREG A. DANILOW, ESQ. |
| 18 | RICHARDS KIBBE & ORBE, LLP Attorneys for Numerous Individual Defendants | |
| 19 | BY: | NEIL S. BINDER, ESQ. |
| 20 | ALLE | N & OVERY LLP Attorneys for Defendant Molinaro |
| 21 | BY: | PAMELA CHEPIGA, ESQ. JOSEPHINE A. CHEATHAM, ESQ. |
| 22 | MORRI | ISON & FOERSTER LLP |
| 23 | BY: | Attorneys for Defendants Marano & Nierenberg JOEL C. HAIMS, ESQ. |
| 24 | | DAVID A. ZIEGLER, ESQ. |
| 25 | | |

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| 1 | APPEARANCES CONTINUED (Via Telephone) |
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| 2 | SNR DENTON US LLP |
| 3 | Attorneys for Defendant Perkins BY: PATRICK E. FITZMAURICE, ESQ. |
| 4 | KRAMER LEVIN NAFTALIS & FRANKEL, LLP |
| 5 | Attorneys for Defendant Verschleiser BY: JADE A. BURNS, ESQ. |
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               (In chambers)
               THE COURT: Good afternoon, counsel. I have you on
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      the speakerphone because my law clerk and a court reporter are
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      with me.
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               We'll take appearances for the record. For the
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     plaintiff?
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               MS. SHETH: For the plaintiff you have Manisha Sheth,
      Christine Chung, and Julia Guaragna from Quinn Emanuel.
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               MS. LEUNG: And Kanchana Leung from Kasowitz Benson
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      Torres & Friedman.
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               THE COURT: For UBS?
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               MR. SACCA: Joseph Sacca, Scott Musoff, and Robert
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     Fumerton from Skadden Arps.
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               THE COURT: For JP Morgan Chase?
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               MS. SHANE: Good afternoon, your Honor. Penny Shane,
      Sharon Nelles, and Jonathan Sedlak from Sullivan & Cromwell.
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               THE COURT: For Goldman Sachs?
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               MR. EDELMAN: Good afternoon, your Honor. Theodore
      Edelman, Sullivan & Cromwell, LLP.
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               THE COURT: For Barclays?
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               MR. SCOTT: You have Jeff Scott and Josh Fritsch from
22
      Sullivan & Cromwell.
23
               THE COURT: For First horizon and Nomura?
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               MR. CLARK: Your Honor, Bruce Clark and Amanda
25
      Davidoff, also from Sullivan & Cromwell.
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| 1 | THE COURT: For Citigroup? For Citigroup? |
|----|---|
| 2 | MS. BUERGEL: Susanna Buergel and Caitlin Grusauskas |
| 3 | from Paul Weiss. |
| 4 | THE COURT: For Credit Suisse? |
| 5 | MR. REYNOLDS: Michael Reynolds and Lauren Moskowitz |
| 6 | from Cravath, Swaine & Moore. |
| 7 | THE COURT: For RBS? |
| 8 | MR. TURNER: Alan Turner from Simpson Thacher & |
| 9 | Bartlett. |
| 10 | THE COURT: For HSBC? |
| 11 | MR. WARE: Michael Ware, Mayer Brown. |
| 12 | MR. MICHAELSON: Andrew Michaelson from Boies |
| 13 | Schiller. |
| 14 | THE COURT: For defendants Ally Financial and GMAC? |
| 15 | MR. GOEKE: Reginald Goeke and Michael Ware of Mayer |
| 16 | Brown. |
| 17 | THE COURT: For Ally Securities? |
| 18 | MS. LARGIO: Devon Largio, Kirkland & Ellis. |
| 19 | THE COURT: For Bank of America and Merrill Lynch? |
| 20 | MR. McNICHOLS: Good afternoon, your Honor. John |
| 21 | McNichols and Ted Bennett from Williams Connolly. |
| 22 | THE COURT: For Morgan Stanley? |
| 23 | MR. WEINSTEIN: Brian Weinstein and Nick George from |
| 24 | Davis Polk. |
| 25 | THE COURT: For General Electric? |

MR. DANILOW: Greg Danilow, Weil Gotshal. 1 THE COURT: For various individual defendants, 2 3 including George Carp? 4 MR. BINDER: Neil binder, Richards Kibbe & Orbe, for 5 the Merrill Lynch and Bank of America individuals. THE COURT: For Mr. Molinaro? 6 7 MS. CHEPIGA: Pam Chepiga and Josephine Cheatham from 8 Allen & Overy. 9 THE COURT: For Mr. Marano and Mr. Nierenberg? 10 MR. HAIMS: Joel Haims and David Ziegler from Morrison 11 & Foerster. 12 THE COURT: For Mr. Perkins? 13 MR. FITZMAURICE: Patrick Fitzmaurice, SNR Denton. 14 THE COURT: For Mr. Verschleiser? 15 MS. BURNS: Jade Burns from Kramer Levin. THE COURT: Is there anyone participating in this call 16 17 whose name I have not mentioned? 18 Thank you, counsel, for making yourselves available I'm just going to review briefly the procedures we will 19 today. 20 follow. I'll make sure before the call is ended that anyone 21 participating on this call has an opportunity to be heard. 22 I'd ask that we not interrupt each other. It's 23 difficult when there is a telephone conference call. And I'd 24 ask you please to identify yourself by name when speaking so

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that the record is clear.

We're holding this conference call today because I have submissions from counsel concerning the use of predictive coding for at least JPMorgan Chase. The issue was brought to my attention through a letter from Ms. Shane dated July 20th. Plaintiffs responded with a letter of July 23rd.

I will be frank with you. This is my opportunity to learn about predictive coding. I very much appreciated the materials that counsel have shared with me. I've read all of them, and I've read Magistrate Judge Peck's opinion, the brief opinion and order by Judge Carter in that same matter, and Judge Scheindlin's opinion.

And so I thought -- I'm hoping this will save time -that I would just begin by sharing some reactions that I have
to this. And again, I want you to understand that I am new to
this topic of predictive coding. (It seems to me that)
predictive coding should be given careful consideration in a

case like this, and I am absolutely happy to endorse the use of
predictive coding and to require that it be used as part of the
discovery tools available to the parties. But it seems to me
that the reliability and utility of predictive coding depends
upon the process that takes place in the initial phases in
which there is a pool of materials identified to run tests
against, and I think that some of the documents refer to this
as the seed -- S-E-E-D -- set of documents, and then there are
various rounds of further testing to make sure that the code

becomes smart with respect to the issues in this case and is sufficiently focused on what needs to be defined as a responsive document. And for this entire process to work, I think it needs transparency and cooperation of counsel.

intends in this regard. It's unclear to me whether they expect to give plaintiff access to their vendor or the plaintiff's expert access to their vendor, whether or not they intend to let the plaintiff see all of the documents in the seed set, and in particular those marked as nonresponsive, and similarly, if they intend to let the plaintiffs look at the results of the iterative rounds that are conducted before the algorithm is approved such that people can have confidence that the predictive coding system will work.

I think ultimately the use of predictive coding is a benefit to both the plaintiff and the defendants in this case.

I think there's every reason to believe that, if it's done correctly, it may be more reliable — not just as reliable but more reliable than manual review, and certainly more cost effective — cost effective for the plaintiff and the defendants.

And so why don't I turn to you, Ms. Shane, figuratively, and ask precisely what you intend here in terms of allowing the plaintiffs to participate in this process.

MS. SHANE: Thank you, your Honor. This is Penny

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Shane. We certainly intend to try to achieve the benefits that your Honor outlined and to do so with a high degree of transparency and collaboration with the plaintiffs. The stipulation that we had proffered to the plaintiff some weeks ago and have tried to regenerate into the form of an order provides for that kind of collaboration and exchange in several stages.

First, as your Honor notes, is the stage that happens largely by the defendant or the party proposing to use the process, in consultation with technical experts, but the senior lawyers on the team would work with those experts in order to develop a coding process or protocol and to test it through multiple rounds in order to make sure it is achieving and approaching the achievement of reliability and utility. That process would involve the creation of a seed set, the testing of that set, the testing of the initial sort into responsive and nonresponsive materials in order to see how it's performing, and to approve its performance in order to get the system to be smart. The stipulation has proposed and we continue to propose in the order that there be a full report of that process provided to the plaintiff, that we do it as quickly as we can, and that it is not until plaintiff receives that report that it is in any sense called upon to, you know, approve, agree, or otherwise express comfort with what has been proposed.

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We also provided or proposed to provide, by stipulation and now by order, that the report would be accompanied by appropriate materials, appropriate support, and that would tend to include, as I understand it, the materials that had been used to generate the report, so that it could be as extensive as every document that was used or it could be a subset of that, which the parties could discuss and make sure everybody gets comfortable with. If there were objections, for example, that not enough information had been provided, obviously that would be the kind of objection that we would all have every interest in meeting by providing the information. So that what would be the next step then, by defendant having been provided with sufficient information and ultimately, if necessary, the court having been provided with sufficient information, objections hopefully that are less in the way of worries about missing information and more in the way of anything substantive, if any, would be capable of being resolved by the court on a complete record with a trail or on a trail that reflects exactly what has been done, where its pitfalls have lied, what the remedies might be for any of those, and a good plan for going forward.

So we have proposed that kind of transparency and that kind of process.

I think that the thing that distinguishes what we've proposed, your Honor, from what you've seen in the caselaw and

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very well articulated by other judges and approved for use is that we are on a faster track here by necessity so that there would be a certain amount of compression and necessary deadlines that aren't quite as leisurely as some of the processes that Judge Peck was able to outline and fully expound upon. We would be working extra hard ourselves, as we've been working extra hard ourselves, to expedite and make sure that that compression of time does not cost either our adversary or the court the necessary information to be able to make an informed decision on the subject and to participate with us in coming up with a high-quality process. But the main goal at this stage was to set forth a series of time frames for moving along that path that would permit us to do it well and to do it in a timely way so that we could go ahead and use this potentially very, very helpful process and innovative tool in order to meet the deadline the court has outlined. THE COURT: So I'm not quite sure I understand, Ms. Shane, at what stage in this process this report comes. Is this after you have conducted what the cases refer to as the iterative rounds, and so you're basically at the point where you think you have a predictive code that can then be run against the entire database? MS. SHANE: Yes, your Honor, that is what we're proposing.

THE COURT: And you think it will take you about three

weeks to get to that point.

MS. SHANE: Yes, your Honor, that's what we're informed.

THE COURT: And so why can't you involve the plaintiffs from day one so they're marching alongside you during that three-week period and you're able to adjust and speak with each other about the issues in sort of realtime?

MS. SHANE: Your Honor, I believe we have tried to involve the plaintiffs from day one so that they'd be marching alongside of us and giving real input in realtime. The first and most important way in which we set out to do that goes back several weeks in asking them to engage with us in this process and also working with them on their extensive list of search terms which they told us they would like us to use in any predictive coding setting. So we have been working with them to move along that path.

What caused us to turn to your Honor instead of only continuing to work with the plaintiff, though we hope to continue to work with them, is that it was taking too long, frankly, to get them to respond and to march along with us. If it takes too long, as their own letter points out, we end up being in a situation in which the delay has cost us the ability to project completion using this tool or, frankly, potentially any tool.

THE COURT: And so you're perfectly happy to have the

plaintiff's experts speak with your own programmers or vendors who are going to be working with counsel to develop this process.

MS. SHANE: Your Honor, I'm unaware that the plaintiff has experts or has any proposal in which there would be their vendors talking to our vendors, and there hasn't been a request for them to do that. I don't see that there would be a conceptual problem or principled problem associated with having that kind of direct communication. The only problem, as I say, is the one of limited time, and so we would hate to see time spent on discussions where what really needs to happen is that the vendors or the technologists, together with lawyers, go about applying their tools and yielding results that will give us all something concrete to talk about. Having spent several weeks in the abstract, we strongly feel that we can't spend more of that time that way.

THE COURT: So in terms of this process, this
three-week process in which you're developing the seed set and
then running it through rounds of testing, do you have any
problem including plaintiff's counsel in that process so that
it's a joint consultation of plaintiff's counsel and defense
counsel with your vendor?

MS. SHANE: No, I don't, so long as it isn't slowing it down and also that we make some provision, your Honor, which I think would be necessary, to deal with the problem that

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privileged documents could be part of the seed set, and when
     you don't have plaintiff's counsel in the picture, you don't
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     have to worry about maintaining the privilege, but once you do
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     have them in the picture, you'd have to take a step or two to
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     make sure that that wasn't going to be an issue.
              THE COURT: Thank you. I absolutely agree. And
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     Ms. Shane, do you have any objection then to plaintiff's
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      counsel having access to each of the documents in the seed set
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     other than, of course, the privileged documents?
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              MS. SHANE: Except with the proviso that it not end up
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     building in an awful lot of additional delay, we do not, your
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     Honor, but again, our concern is the time frame.
                          Thank you. And then just two more
               THE COURT:
      questions and then I'll turn to plaintiff's counsel.
              Their letter asks for some further information, if you
     have it available, of the quantity of documents that you think
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     would ultimately be subject to this predictive coding, you
     know, that the predictive coding would be applied against. Is
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     it your best estimate now in the range of two and a half
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     million documents or is your best estimate right now in the
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     range of half a million documents?
              MS. SHANE: Our best estimate is well north of 200 --
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     of 2.5 million documents. We gave plaintiff the most
      conservative possible estimate, based on our experience and on
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the evolving, ever-growing number of custodians and search

terms that plaintiff has requested that we look for. At the time that we gave the 2.5 million, it was and remains a good-faith, highly conservative estimate. We would not be surprised in the least to see the number go up by orders of magnitude of millions of documents, again, based in part on the ever-increasing demands that we are receiving from the plaintiff.

The 450,000 document number that seems to have confused plaintiff — I would hate to have it confuse the court — that is the number of documents that already have been identified, not from doing any work with the custodian list and pulling their e-mail accounts and other electronic material but instead from pulling the documents from shared drives. Shared drive documents are also a large volume of materials here, and in the event that predictive coding will prove to be workable and approved for use, we would hope to be able to plow our way through the shared drive documents as well using this device. However, that is a different universe of documents, and the reason we supplied it to the plaintiff and think it's worth the court's keeping in mind as well is that that — that's a half a million documents even before you've begun with custodians.

There's also, of course, the separate and even more enormous quantity of loan file materials that we're going to be producing, so that it was provided as an illustration of the enormous resources already being spent and that will have to be

spent and required to be spent alongside of this predictive coding effort.

THE COURT: Thank you.

And my last question concerns part of the proposed order, and that is, in paragraph 7 in which you seek to maintain the right to discontinue use of predictive coding as a method of producing materials here, can you explain to me why you want that option.

MS. SHANE: Yes, your Honor. We hope not to find ourselves in the position where it proves to be the case that predictive coding cannot satisfactorily or reliably accomplish what we're hoping it can accomplish, but as Judge Peck explained at some length in his decision, you really don't know until you get under way and do the testing that we've all been discussing. We would hate to find ourselves or to have created a situation in which everybody is obligated to pursue something that we would all otherwise agree or you might agree is not going to serve a valuable purpose.

THE COURT: Well, would you have any objection if the order acknowledged that parties would have a right to apply to the court to abandon the predictive coding process?

MS. SHANE: Certainly, your Honor. We would not mind. It would be subject to your Honor's review. In the event that we were to abandon that, we would expect to be able to explain exactly why.

THE COURT: Okay. And I said that was my second and last question, but I have one more. And that is, assuming that you can begin the process within days of today's telephone conference, I take it you don't see any problem with meeting the September 30th production date, which is the date by which document production must be substantially complete.

MS. SHANE: Your Honor, we think that it would be an overstatement to say we see no problem with it, but we believe that getting under way with this, as your Honor has outlined, would be our only realistic chance to do it, and we think it is a realistic chance that we could do it with the aid of this process.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Ms. Sheth?

MS. SHETH: Yes. Thank you, your Honor. I do -- we do have several concerns with regard to the proposal put in by JPMorgan.

The first was the lack of detail regarding the proposal, which made it very hard for us to assess whether we could agree to the proposal. Our letter of yesterday outlined several of the questions that we still have regarding JPMorgan's proposal.

In addition, I would note that in the *Da Silva* opinion by Judge Peck, there are several other questions and factors that the courts considered in determining whether or not the

predictive coding tool is useful and reliable. And some of the information that — in addition to our letter that the defendants have failed to provide us with is: What is the methodology for creating the seed set? How will that seed set be pulled together? What will be the number of documents in the seed set? Who will conduct the review of the seed set documents? Will it be senior attorneys or will it be junior attorneys? Whether the relevant determination is a binary determination, a yes or no for relevance, or if there's a relevance score or scale in terms of 1 to 100. And the number of rounds, as your Honor noted, in terms of determining whether the system is well trained and stable.

So that was our first concern with regard to the proposal. But I understand that the court has encouraged plaintiff to participate in that, the development of that proposal, and we look forward to that, and that was also one of our concerns was the lack of plaintiff's involvement at the beginning stages of the creation of the proposal, which was another factor that was considered by the court also in the Da Silva case, where the court noted that the plaintiffs must have input in how the protocol is developed.

The second concern we have with defendant's proposal is that it appears that they are trying to apply predictive coding on top of the use of search terms, and that really causes us to have concern that responsive documents will be --

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will be potentially eliminated, and in the article that we cite at footnote 1 of our letter, the Edelman article, the author noted that predictive coding is an effective e-discovery tool. However, one of the concerns the author had was that it is commonly performed in a manner that may be severely underinclusive, and the parenthetical in our footnote notes that you generally use predictive coding on the entire collection of documents in a particular document custodian's inbox, and what I -- what I understand is -- that defendants are proposing here is to use the search terms to cull a set of documents from the document custodian's inbox and then use predictive coding on top of that. And we have concerns that that approach will significantly further narrow the set of documents and could potentially remove responsive documents. And we have not been able to find any case where both search terms and predictive coding was applied together. Rather, in the Da Silva case, the Da Silva Moore case by Judge Peck, the keywords or the search terms were used only afterwards to train the predictive coding tool. And the court definitely did a comparison between predictive coding and search terms and found that predictive coding, at least in that case, was more appropriate than keyword searching. But generally the two are not used on top of each other to narrow an already narrowed set of documents.

So those are our primary concerns with the defendant's

proposal.

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We also have concerns about the timing and meeting the September 30th deadline. The courts have been very clear that predictive coding generally requires testing and retesting to ensure that responsive documents are being captured, and again, the court in Da Silva Moore recognized that predictive coding may require extensions of the discovery period because it's impossible to predict when the program will be sufficiently trained. And the way the current proposal that JPMorgan has submitted is set forth, we wouldn't have a chance to even get the proposal until August 15th, which is just a mere six weeks before the discovery cutoff. And given that the parties have already invested a substantial amount of time negotiating search terms and custodians and we're already at close to the end of July, we do have concerns that this -there's just not enough time in the schedule to allow for this iterative process.

THE COURT: Ms. Sheth, I want to make sure that I understand one point that you made. You want the predictive coding algorithm to be applied to the entire contents of a custodian's e-mail account, is that your concern, or your request?

MS. SHETH: Yes, that's correct, your Honor. And that would apply not only to individual document custodians but also to shared drives to the extent that there are not subfolders

within a folder of -- in a shared drive that specifically further narrow the universe of documents.

THE COURT: And your concern is that the defendant may be intending to create a subset of documents from a custodian's e-mail set that are responsive to search terms and then run the predictive coding algorithm against that subset; is that your concern?

MS. SHETH: Yes, that's exactly right, your Honor.

THE COURT: And who did you address that inquiry to?

MS. SHETH: In terms of -- well, I think that was one of just the general questions we had about not understanding what the proposal was by defendants, how they intended to use predictive coding, and as we read the caselaw, we discovered that search terms could be used to train a program, but we hadn't seen any cases that run the predictive coding on top of a set of documents that's already been narrowed by search terms.

THE COURT: So you didn't actually sit down and have a conversation with counsel for JPMorgan Chase and ask that question.

MS. SHETH: That's correct, your Honor, and that was also a point made in our letter where we thought that this request to the court was premature, given that we were still asking for additional information about their proposal.

THE COURT: Thank you.

And Ms. Sheth, based on the commitments that Ms. Shane has made on the record today about JPMorgan Chase's willingness to have plaintiff's counsel participate in every phase of this process that would create what we would hope would be a reliable algorithm to be applied against a universe of documents, do you now have any objection to using predictive coding methodology?

MS. SHETH: Provided that the necessary -- the predictive coding is used on the full set of the document custodian's inbox without a prior culling to search terms and provided we are given the details or the answers to the questions raised in our letter and the questions I raised on today's call, I think that we would be happy to participate in the initial stages of helping the defendants formulate this proposal.

THE COURT: Ms. Shane, I want to thank you for your willingness to have plaintiff's counsel participate. I understood that you were hesitant, however, out of a concern that participation may hold up the process and delay the development of a reliable predictive coding algorithm. Am I correct that you're concerned about that?

MS. SHANE: Yes, your Honor, that's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. So let me share some information that is normally among state secrets. I will be unavailable August $13^{\rm th}$ to August $24^{\rm th}$. And I mention this because you

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have August 15th as a critical report date. [I'm going to be available to counsel up until that time.

Ms. Shane, I would like you to begin with your predictive coding process full steam ahead. I rely on you, as I know I can, to give full access to plaintiff's counsel, Ms. Sheth or whoever from the plaintiff's team wishes to participate in this process. If there are problems, I expect them to be discussed face to face in a meet-and-confer process, people asking questions and answering questions. (I expect, other than documents which may be privileged, that the plaintiff will be given full access to documents which the process has deemed unresponsive or nonresponsive, that is, documents within the seed set, so that if there is a disagreement about that, you have a chance to confer and, if necessary, bring those disputes to my attention. So I'm going to count on you each day, if you have a problem, just calling Ms. Rojas or Mr. Hartman, and I'll be immediately available to you if you've exhausted the meet-and-confer process, but Ms. Shane, I don't want you to hold up the process at all because plaintiff's counsel doesn't have someone to participate or is unavailable.

Do you have any problem with what I've just outlined, Ms. Shane?

MS. SHANE: No, your Honor, and I'm grateful both for the confidence and for the access to your Honor in order to get

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this going. I am concerned that we may already have a misunderstanding about how we're going to get going full steam ahead. What I heard Ms. Sheth say is that she's fine to proceed, so long as all of her outstanding questions as she'd expressed in her letter get answered. Those outstanding questions -- first of all, they have been answered. They are requests for estimates on volumes of documents and the basis for the estimates of volumes of documents, questioning whether in fact, it seems, there's any need to go forward on this basis. Others have been answered on this call, but to the extent that Ms. Sheth believes that her questions from her letters remain initial steps that have to be taken before we can go full steam ahead, I remain concerned that we won't be able to go full steam ahead; we will be continuing to be discussing, as we have been discussing for many weeks, the document quantity estimates and similar questions that require answers only once we've gotten to get under way.

THE COURT: Well, I think I put to you all the critical questions in this conference call to satisfy myself that this process should be used, and Ms. Sheth, I think I can trust you to participate fully or to find a colleague who will participate fully in this process. After all, it's in the plaintiff's interest that these documents be produced in a reliable way but also as speedily as possible. Am I right I can count on your cooperation, Ms. Sheth?

1 MS. SHETH: Absolutely, your Honor. 2 One question I still have, which I don't believe 3 Ms. Shane answered, is with regard to the search terms and whether they are going to be used to cull the set of documents 4 5 first or whether the predictive coding will be run on the entire set of the custodian's documents prior to running use of 6 7 search terms. 8 THE COURT: Okay. Well, I will let you talk about 9 those matters directly. 10 Ms. Shane, are you going to run this process or are 11 you having someone else in the defense team run this process 12 for JPMorgan Chase? 13 MS. SHANE: I will be aided by many, but I expect to 14 be responsible for it myself. 15 THE COURT: Okay. And Ms. Sheth, are you the person who's going to be in charge of this for FHFA? 16 17 MS. SHETH: Yes, your Honor, and again, I also will be

aided by many on my team as well.

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THE COURT: Okay. Good. So, Ms. Sheth, I urge you to, as soon as this conference call is over, arrange a time later today to meet with Ms. Shane and ask all the questions that you have. I'm available later today if you need me. I'm available first thing in the morning. But I'm going to assume that if I don't hear from counsel that this process is proceeding apace and that at each step of the way it looks like

it's headed in the right direction to produce a reliable way of 1 2 searching this large document pool. 3 So I'm about to end this call. Let me ask if anyone 4 has anything further they need to say. 5 Ms. Sheth? MS. SHETH: No, thank you, your Honor, and thank you 6 7 for your willingness to be so available for us. 8 THE COURT: Yes. 9 Ms. Shane, anything further? MS. SHANE: No, your Honor. Thank you as well. 10 11 THE COURT: Yes. 12 And I just want to ask, is there any other attorney on 13 this call who wishes to be heard at this moment? 14 Hearing no one, thank you so much. 15 000 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25